RELIGIOUS

Denominational Notes-Chat by the Way.

Synagogue Worship--The Proposed Chief Rabbinate.

Pen Picture of Spurgeon-Religious Extravagances.

PROGRAMME OF SERVICES.

The American Temperance Lyceum, at Clarendon Hall, this afternoon, will discuss the "Best Methods to Advance the Cause of Temperance." Mr. Daniel Walford will open the discussion.

The Rev. Samuel H. Smith will preach this morn ing and Professor George Collord this evening in Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church.

Knapp will preach before Stanton Street Baptist Church on "The Grass of the Field" and in the even-

ing on "Spiritual Telegraphy."

At the Free Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. William N. Searles will speak this morning of "Something that Must Be Done and How to Do It" and in the evening on "Bad Books and

Preaching in Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church this morning and evening by the Rev. George

The Temperance service in Cooper Institute this evening will be conducted by Mr. C. W. Sawyer. Singing by Mr. Thatcher and large choir.

The Rev. G. M. Peters will preach in Calvary Baptist Church this morning and evening.

At the Church of the Messiah the Rev. Edward

Everett Haie, D. D., of Boston, will preach this At the Church of the Disciples of Christ the Rev.

Joseph B. Cleaver will preach this morning on "Let Us Heed It" and in the evening "He is Precious." The Rev. T. B. Smith will preach this morning and evening in Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal

The Rev. W. H. Reid will preach in the First Refermed Episcopal Church this morning and evening. "Great Privileges of the Active Christians" will be et forth this morning and "Christ's Appeal to Sin-

ners" this evening in Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. A. C. Morehouse. At the gospel tent Mr. Williams will speak to the children this morning. Mr. Armstrong will conduct a temperance meeting in the afternoon and Rev.

George J. Mingins will preach in the evening.

The Rev. A. J. Hutton, of Cortland, N. Y., will preach in Madison Avenue Reformed Church this

Dr. Deems will occupy the pulpit of the Church of the Strangers this morning and evening. St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church will be reopened next Sunday for divine service as usual. It

has been undergoing alterations and repairs. At St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, Harlem, the Rev. William Hammond will preach morning and

The Rev. A, P. Lyon will preach this morning and Judge, "shall be still more severe." evening in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. H. L. Grose preaches at the usual hours

to-day in Trinity Baptist Church. "The Problems of the Hour" will be discuss Science Hall this evening by Mr. S. P. Putnam.

A prayer meeting in lieu of preaching will be held in West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church this evening. William Walsh will relate his experience in Frank-

lin Hall, South Brooklyn, this afternoon. At Grace Chapel the Rev. A. B. Carter will officiate

The Rev. E. Guilbert will preach at the usual hours to-day in the Church of the Holy Spirit.

CHAT BY THE WAY.

If we were all permitted to put our own valuation on ourselves there would not be a low priced man

It is a hard thing to say, and many an ardent temperament may be dampened by it, but it is neverthepair of shoes than to write a poor poem. If this fact could be emphasized some people would drop the better for the change.

You may put a mean soul, like a poor picture, in a costly frame, and he is none the better for it; and you may put a great soul, like a good picture, into a ommon frame, and he is none the worse for it. Holmes, like a good apple, is growing mellow e ripens with the gathering years. There are few

more beautiful lines than these in the language:-Oh! let us trust, with holy men of old.

Not all the story here begun is told.
So the tired spirit, waiting to be freed.
On life's list leaf with tranquil eye shall read,
by the pale glimmer of the torch reversed.
Not finis, but the end of volume first.

We have great respect, not only for the intellectnal capacity, but also for the financial acumen of the man who told a family who applied for summer board that he would charge double price for the children, because he know their capacity for destroying overything, but that he would average the board bill by taking the parents for nothing. That man was once himself a boy.

The application of this anecdote is not quite unirersal. He said, "Yes, she is an odd young lady; indeed, I think her extremely singular." And then he added, "She was never heard to speak ill of an absent friend."

story two or three times:-While a youth of thirteen was playing with his fellows he ran against the very near tipping his treasures into the gutter. He instantly raised his hat and politely asked pardon for the affront. When asked by his mates why he lifted his hat to a poor old apple man he replied, "I didn't do it because the apple man was a gentleman, but rather because I am a gentleman." This sounds very like a lairy tale, and yet it may possibly have happened somewhere in the suburbs of a large city. It is a great deal better to do a kindly deed to a man

when he is living than to weep over him when is Miseries come unbidden and always stay too long.

while joys must be sought for and when found are aut to elip away unawares.

There is one problem which the most reckless mathematicians have been compelled to give up-namely, how many women it takes to keep a secret.

Human nature is so peculiarly constituted that out of every ten men who happen to peruse a medical book prepared for family use nine of them will suddenly discover that they have pacty nearly sit the symptoms of pretty nearly all the fatal diseases to which flesh is heir. If you want to keep well put the medical treatise on the shelf, and then the starming symptoms of the Oriental plague will quietly resolve themselves into an attack of common neuralgia. There is nothing more dangerous than to know too much about yourself.

A person who was disputing one day with Peter Pindar said, in hot temper, that he did not like to be thought a secondrel. "I wish," was the reply, that you had as great a dislike to being one."

It is said that a man is built of duplicate organs. He has two hemispheres in his brain, and two eyes, and the fact that he has only one mouth is nothing more than a scientific hint by good Mother Nature that he shouldn't speak of all he sees. It sometimes happens, moreover, that one of the duplicates may be out of order while the other performs its functions perfectly. One tube of the brain may be removed and the other will do the work decions between of the two. A pigeon will live for months down in his law. in spite of the fact that its entire brain SPURGEON, STANLEY AND CAIRNS, had been removed, and this is not so difficult a task that certain men cannot taritate the pigeon's example. The memory also is a double organ, one of se sides may be paraty col whole the other works to perfection. We knew a person, for instance, who,

with vivid accuracy, but who, when he borrowed money, found it utterly impossible to recall even the slightest circumstance connected with the event, and the most pungent dunning letters failed to remind him of the transaction. There are so many moral diseases extant in these hard times that we have drawn a pencil mark through that old hymn which our fathers perhaps had a right to sing beginning, "Strange that a harp of a thousand strings should keep in tune so long," for the instrument seems to be entirely out of order. There is one prime satisfaction, however, which we enjoy and which our ancestors knew nothing about, and that is that since the "harp" has got out of tune nobody is responsible except that scapegoat of our modern days known as emotional

Here is a very serious question for our moralists:-If a man is as good as his word and his word is good for nothing how good is he? The wit—that is, the born wit—strongly resembles

a chemist, in that he always has a retort handy. Att Irish gentleman happened to say, in company, that he never saw such a wind as that of the night previous. Thinking to badger him, some one said:—
"You saw a wind, did you? I confess I never heard of seeing a wind before. Won't you kindly tell us what it was like?" "Like?" was the quick reply, why, it was like to have blown my house down

After all we cannot help liking those best who think as we do, and when we ask another's opinion we are apt to be offended unless his opinion agrees with our own. Mark Lemon has put this peculiarity

Determined beforehand, we gravely pretend To ask the opinion and thoughts of a friend; Should he differ from us on any pretence We pity his want both of judgment and sense; But if he falls into and flatters our plan, Why, really, we think him a sensible man.

Modesty is a somewhat rare virtue, and yet it is dangerous thing to pretend to possess qualities or abilities which you never had. The advice which Jerrold one day gave to a youth has a meaning for most of us also. It was:—"Young man, beadvised by me; don't take down the shutters until there is mething in the window."

Perhaps it would be well to give a broader scope to this little anecdote and follow its advice respecting some of our own personal weaknesses. On a musquerade night the Duke of Norfolk, who was addicted to the bottle, asked Foote what new character he could go in. Foote sententiously replied,

It is a sad fact, but nevertheless one which every brave man must face, that

He that will never look upon an ass Must lock his door and break his tooking-glas

Whenever you find a man who has nothing to do you will notice that he is equal to the task. There is no spot on all this earth where a p

mother-in-law can sit down in sweet contentment. Although she never interferes in family affairs, except with the praiseworthy intention of making everything go more smoothly, her motives are misunderstood, and the young husband is apt to regard her as a very heavy domestic burden. Those who do their duty always manage to get themselves disliked, and if judged by this standard the mother-in-law is a self-sacrificing person who is doing her duty all the time. It was in Paris that a wretch was arraigned for attempting to dispose of his wife's mother in a very summary way. The Judge, who was also a man of experience, said, severely :- "You are accused o an attempt to murder your mother-in-law. What have you to say?" The accused replied, "I have nothing to say, Judge, except that the attempt failed through circumstances over which I had no con-"Then your punishment," returned the

The fearful weather from which the Parisians have bon suffering for months has given rise to a great many suicides and a great deal of wit. The bon mot of Dumas fils is exciting a smile just now. He said that in 1870, when pictures were very dear, everybody wanted to marry an artist's daughter, and that in 1879 there is an unprecented demand for the daughters of umbrella makers. There is another story to the same effect, and it aptly uluscan humor. A gentleman met his friend recently on the Boulevard and spoke to him. "I beg your pardon," he replied, "but I have not the honor of knowing you." "Nevertheless we have met before," said the first gentleman, somewhat piqued at being forgotten. "When was that?" asked number two. "It was on the last fair day," was the reply. "Have you forgotten it?" "Ah, one cannot remember all the incidents of ancient history," was the rejoinder, and he passed on under shelter of a new umbrella.

"THE SALVATION ARMY."

The extravagances of some well meaning but ill balanced Christian minds often bring religion into according to knowledge in the work of God. Attention is at present directed in England to a special evangelistic agency introduced by the Rev. Mr. Booth, a minister of the Methodist New Connection. It is an aggressive form of Christianity, the militant propaganda due to a large interpretation of the command to "compel them to come in." This agency is known as "The Salvation Army," and the mode of procedure is remarkable. When it is decided to attack a town a conveni ent building, such as a theatre or a deserted factory, is hired and constituted the headquarters of the mission. Then a small band of brethren and sisters, or "hallelujah lasses" as they are called, are despatched on service. Any open space fro quented by the lower class of the population on Sunday morning for the purpose of indulging in degighting and similar recreations is pitched upon, the militan: band at once commence proceedings by singing hymns, and when they have collected a crowd doliver short exhortations. These speeches are very short, as short as an ordinary prayer, and always followed by at least two verses of a hymn with a "catching" refrain like those introduced into England by Mr. Moody, Prayer, song and general exhortation are followed by direct personal solicitation, and so soon as a few either of converts or simply the curious are gathered together a move is made for the temporary chapel. Joining arms the brethren and sisters march through the streets singing some of their favorite hymns. Arrived at the hall every effort is made to induce the crowd to enter, and when as many as can be persuaded have entered, those present are generally and individually exhorted to mond their ways, lead a Christian life, and annell themselves in "The Salvation Army." The army is severely criticised, but it is much easier to do that than to go out into the streets and do their work. "The Salvation Army." cannot fairly be ignored in taking account of the state of religious feeling in England. This kind of piety may create a temporary sensation and attract attention to itself; but if the Christian lifelingner? views be correct—and no doubt they are—it is not the kind of piety that the world needs most to only what it does need most is intelligent, devotional, well directed, practical piety that shall dispel the ignerance of men; advocates of truth who are competent to cope with the apostles of error. There is a great deal of sentimental rolligion in the world that feeds on emotion and expends its energies in efforts to remove itself attractive by means of annanements in which the sacred and the profune are ludicrously interminged. The church of the Holy Fin draws crowds, but the piety of its members is of a very peculiar type. It has no solub basis of t quented by the lower class of the population on Sun-day morning for the purpose of indulging in dog fighting and similar recreations is pitched upon, the

NARY-PULPIT CONTRASTS.

There have been many pictures made of the great London preachers, but the latest is from the pen of wann no lent money, remembered all the circum- Dr. Hurst, of Drow Seminary, Madison, M. J., who

stances, the amount and the time when it was due, is now traveiling in Europe. Being in London recen ly he heard Spurgeon preach, and he writes to the Christian Advocate, of this city, that the Taberthe Christian Adeocate, of this city, that the Tabernucle pastor is still the prince of London preachers.
Dr. Hurst heard him twenty-two years ago, when he
was more impetuous and nervous and still on 'trial
before the world. But he has long since fought
his battle and fairly won. He had everything against him—the press, popular prejudice and suspiciou, and all the closed places
to popular favor. But he has gone on,
and no one doubts his power and worth. He has
Anglo-Saxon grit and pluck, and you might as well
tell the thunder blast to stop as to attempt to control Spurgeon. Dr. Hurst expected to see him getting
old, but though he has given out energy enough for
seventy he lacks considerably of fifty years, and
bears those years remarkably well. His thick black
hair has now some stealthy threads of gray. Ho
wears a full beard, waddles just a little more than
when he weighed less, and takes things much more
quietly than in the storm and stress of younger
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PULPIT CONTRASES.

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PULPIT CONTRASTS.

Nevertheless, the Dector says one can see a change in Spurgeon. He has not the incisive force of former years. He is as deep sighted, has that same grand metallic ring of voice, and knows how to play on his andience with the old masterful skill, but lacks the cleaving and lifting power of the older days of adventure and initiative. He is far more proper than in former times. He seems to be more conscious of a critical atmosphere about him, and Dr. Hurst doubts if he could build up another Tabernacle; but then he is not required to do such a thing a second time.

There is a great contrast, Dr. Hurst thinks, between Spurgeon's Tabernacle and Dean Stanley's, Westminster. The Dean is not a Windsor chapiain, and yet is half-and-half a court preacher. He seems to be the one of whom it is expected that he is to take note of all the great public events, and especially of all that relates to the royal circles. The Edincurgh pulpit, the Doctor says, has less stir and dash than that of London, but is exceedingly Scriptural and the sermons are thoroughly wrought out. But one thing strikes all strangers from America here in the public services—the people come to hear the Gospel because it is the Gospel. They do not seem to care who is to preach or what is to be his theme, but they come and listen for the reason that it is the Word. They have little curiosity on their faces. In Edinburgh Dr. Hurst heard Principal Cairns preach and he writes of him that he is one of the best Scotch theologians and an carnest preacher withal. He is a tall, muscoilar, fresh looking man, but he has been writing and working too long to be without gray hairs. He has the broad Scotch accent which in Scotland goes for much. He preaches extemporaneously, but with preacher, and lest any part of his sermons should be forgotten he sums up his entire analysis at the close. He is to represent his church in Philadelphia next year at th

DENOMINATIONAL NOTES.

BAPTIST. The Rev. W. C. Van Meter, is at work among the Baptist churches of Massachusetts raising money for the Vatican mission at Rome. With no society be hind him and no organization to which he is responsible, he is still working most faithfully and successfully, and the money comes often from sources from which there was little reason to expect it,

The Rev. E. A. Lecompte, pastor of Worthen Street Baptist Church, Lowell, Mass., lies at his home dangerously ill of hemorrhage of the lungs. His death or disablement would be a sad blow to the church to which he has ministered.

The Baptist church in Foxboro, Mass., has called

last class at Newton. the Baptist denomination that they have been obliged to take the Presbyterian hymn book and adapt it to Baptist uses by expunging from it everything that relates to infant baptism, &c., and now offer it to the Church at large. But the denominational papers are kicking against this Presbyterian-Baptist production.

to its pulpit Mr. M. F. Johnson, a graduate of the

the Church at large. But the denominational papers are kicking against this Presbyterian-Baptist production.

The Fifth Baptist Church, of Washington, D. C., has obtained a judgment against the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for \$4,500, for putting an engine house a yard or two from its house of worship.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Mr. Thomas Wilkins, of Cheltenham, England, married his deceased wife's sister, and recently, when the lady presented herself in the parish church to receive communion, the vicar flatly refused to administer it to her. Mr. Wilkins appealed to the Bishop, who sustained the vicar sateing according to law. The result is that the dissenters gain another family from the Ghurch.

Alterations are being made in St. Paul's Church, Broadway and Vesey street, which will greatly improve its interior appearance. The pulpit and reading desk, which have heretofore stood in the centre of the church, have been removed. The pulpit will be placed on the north side, near the chancel arch, and the reading desk on the south side, on a platform slightly elevated above the level of the floor. The seats on either side of the pulpit, which hitherto faced each other, will be made to lace the altar. The new prayer and litany desks and lecter will be constructed of carved oak, in keeping with the rest of the work. These changes are being made at the expense of Mr. Charles H. Controlt. They will be completed about the let of September, until which time the church, Greenport, and St. Mary's Church, Shelter Island, L. L. are new pastoriess, the Rev. E. H. Saunder's having resigned. The congregations of both are small and there is an indebtedness of \$900 on the Greenport church which the people find it hard to remove.

Grace Church, West Farms, N. Y., has much improved in appearance of late through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Edward C. Flagg, the rector, in raising funds for its external and unternal decoration.

The Rev. E. M. Richardson, of Memphis, has been elected Secretary of Education in the Southern Presbyterian Church.

elected Secretary or Execution of the United States byterian Church.

The Reformed Presbyterians of the United States are about to establish a mission in India and possibly aiso in Italy this year. They also purpose to found a seminary here for the training of young men for

also in Italy this year. They also purpose to found a seminary here for the training of young men for the Church.

The Rev. Charles Symington has resigned his pastorate of the church at Roslyn, L. I., and the Rev. Edwin Brown, a recent graduate of Union Theological Seminary in this city, has been ordained and installed pastor of the church at Greenlawn, L. I.

With the acceptance by the Rev. Dr. Eels of the professorship of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology in Lane Theological Seminary, all the professorships in the theological seminaries of the Presbyterian Church are filled.

BOMAN CATHOLIC,

Lack of funds to carry it on has compelled Archishop Purcell to close the diocesan Seminary of Mount St. Mary's of the West for one year at least. There is besides, he says, no pressing need of priests for the missions of the diocese.

In the early days of Catholicity in Boston, when efforts were being made to build the Cathedral on Franklin street, the Catholics outside of the parish contributed \$1,948, while the sum of \$3,433 was subscribed by Protestants, the subscription paper being headed by John Quincy Adams, President of the United States.

The Church of the Holy Cross at Santa Cruz, Cal.,

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The Church of the Holy Cross at Santa Cruz, Cal., served by Father Adam and his assistant, Rev. Father Hawe, has been presented with a beautiful crucifux carved in wood, which is described as "a perfect gem of art." The cross is twelve feet long, and the figure of our Lord six feet. The agonized expression of the face, it is said, is so striking as to move the beholder to tears.

Cardinal von Schwarzenberg is now the last of all the Cardinals created by Pope Gregory XVI.

The Catholic Knights of America have seventy-three branches and 2,800 members.

Bishop Blanchet, of Jacksonville, Oregon, recently received six converts into the Catholic Church.

The rectorship of St. Michae, 's parish, Baltimore, which became vacant through the transter of Very Rev. M. A. Walsh, V. G., to St. Pau's Church in that city, has been filled by the appointment to it of Very Rev. Carries P. O'Connor, D. D., late of St. Charles Seminary. This change is in many respects a very pleasant one to Dr. O'Connor. For many years he has occupied responsible and important positions connected with theological seminaries, irst, that of vice rector of the American College at Rome, and subsequently that of rector of the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo of the Archdiocese of Phitadelpinia.

The corner stone of a new Roman Catholic hospital will soon be laid by Bishop Loughlin, assisted

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The corner stone of a new Roman Catholic hospital will soon be laid by Bishop Loughlin, assisted by a number of the clergy and more prominent laity of the diocese, on the lots bounded by St. Mark's avenue, Buffalo and Rochester avenues, and Warren street, now Prospect place, covering a space of some 700 feet between the avenues and 250 feet the other way. This region is being gradually monopolized by Roman Catholic institutions, the managers of which long since saw the advantages of the location. Not far from the lots in question, and on the same side of Atlantic avenue, is the well known House of the Good Shepherd, which is used by the local nutherities to some extent as a sort of penal or reformatory institution, and on the other side, north of Fulton street, is the House of St. Francis de Sales, which is finely located, so that the three institutions will be pretty near neighbors to each other.

bishop Peck is now making a tour through Northern Minnesota and Dakota to look after new Methodist churches forming and about to be formed in that growing region. A very large immigration is going forward to that section, and the Methodists want to plain their stakes among the newcomers.

The Bev. J. H. Bayliss, D. D., of Roberts Chapel, indianapolis, is to become pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Detroit, Mich., in September.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Detroit, Mich., in September.

The Methodists of Galien, Mich., are building a new church. A \$1,200 church has just been completed at Goodland, Mich., and at Homer, Mich., a church costing \$11,000 will be dedicated about the middle of September or early in October.

The Methodists of Port Huron, Mich., having had a series of disasters to their church buildings, are about to rebuild again, and the Rev. J. S. Smart, a former pastor, has come East to solicit aid for them. The citizens of the town have already raised \$1,500 for them.

The colored members of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church of Frederick City are building a neat church at Bartonsville, Frederick county, Md. The members of the church furnish all the mechanical labor out of their own ranks free of charge. The Rev. M. Spriddle is the pustor.

The Utan Methodist Annual Conference, consisting only of six members, has you'd to ask the General

Circical changes in this denomination are reported as follows:—The Rev. Charles Abbott, of Andover, goes to Westfield, Mass.; the Rev. J. R. Bonney has accepted a cail to Bronson, Mach., and the Rev. B. F. Bradford, of Darien, has been called to Westport, Conn.
The Rev. Allan G. Clark has resigned the pastorate

the church at Gilsum, N. H., with the end of the current month.

The Rev. J. F. Gaylord, of Michigan. is preaching for the Church at Barre, Mass., and the Rev. Mr. Hollinger for the Church at Dunber, Mich.

The Rev. J. W. Hough, D. D., has resigned his charge at Santa Barbara, Cal., and is supplying Dr. Stone's Church in San Francisco until the lat of September, when he will take charge of the First Congregational Church of Jackson, Cal.

The Rev. B. A. Spaulding, of Lynn, has been called to the church at Essex, Mass., and the Rev. A. A. Smith, of New Hampshire, to the church at Johnson, Vt., and the Rev. Theo. B. Wilson, of Grand Rapids, to the church at Ludington, Mich.

The Rev. J. A. Biddle, called to New Haven, has been unanimously requested to remain by his church at Milford, Conn., and has decided to ask the advice of a council.

TEMPLE AHAWATH CHESED.

TRUE PROGRESS-SERMON BY REV. DR. HUEBSCH Rev. Dr. Huebsch preached at the Temple Aha wath Chesed, Lexington avenue, yesterday, taking his text from Isaiah lii., 12-"For not in haste shal ye go out, and not in flight shall ye advance, for the God of Israel."

The Latin festina lente, said the Doctor, has nearly in all advanced languages its proverbial equivalent. The English says, "The more haste the ess speed," and the prophetical phrase of our text, "For not in haste shall ye go out and not in flight shall ye advance," apart from its special meaning in

less speed," and the prophetical phrase of our text, "For not in haste shall ye go out and not in flight shall ye advance," spart from its special meaning in this prophecy, we can take it as the Hebrew expression for that general empirical truth that too hasty a movement in any sphere is more apt to bring harm than gain. Our age bears undoubtedly the character of pronounced advance. Whether many of our boasted inventions have not been known to generations of the hoary past cannot be determined. Alexander the Great is said to have seen an inscription of an Assyrian queen, which, at its conclusion, reads thus:—'I made roads with fron over difficult rocks. My chariots have rolled over roads where wild beasts found no path." If this inscription was really read—and we have no reason to doubt it—then the idea to lay iron railways was practically carried out in the sixteenth century before the beginning of our era. But be this howseever it may, it is not to be disputed that in knowledge and application of the forces of nature our century is unsurpassed by all its predecessors.

DANGER OF TOO MUCH HASTE.

One thing, however, is scriously to be apprehended in our onward march. The overspeed in which we indulge makes it more an exha still. Machines are the pride of our age, and they are justify so, as far as they tend to benedit mankind. But in our haste to outdo one another we forget that human labor is at present and will ever be a most important factor in the social order. Work that has been done in months is now done in one day; but depreciated human labor stares dissatished at your monstrous machines and asks grumblingly. "You have swallowed the workman's hands, what shall he do with his mouth?" The socialistic question was never so caute and pungent as at present. Can we not bridle a course which evidently leads to an abyss? Can no calculation be set down how far the blessing goes and to where the curse begins?

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THE JEWISH CHIEF RABBINATE.

Delegates from twenty-five synagogues were repre-ented in the last meeting in Pythagoras Hall to consult on the propriety of electing a chief rabbi for the congregations of the United States, or at least for those in New York and Brooklyn. Addresses were made by Mr. Norden and others in favor of the movement, and the sympathy and support of other congregations are to be sought. Rabbi Malbim, it was said, would come to America if he was guaranteed said, would come to America if he was guaranteed \$4,000 a year, a comparatively small sum if the congregations that desire a rabbinate work together in harmony. Mr. Norden, the leader of the movement, assured its supporters that if the light of Rabbi Malbim would shine in this country it would overcome all opposition and strengthen the cause of Judaism. The delegates present were advised to add to their councils representative israelites and heads of congregations who would aid them if their object was to elevate and purify the religious and social condition of the Jews and to preserve and strengthen orthodox Judaism. Much enthusiasm was manifested by those present, who will hold another meeting probably to-day ani adopt a pian of action. This movement is confined so far to those congregations that worship according to the Poissh Minhag. Their members are mainly persons in humble circumstances, and many are far from being Americanized as yet. The age of Rabbi Malbim, seventy, and his in bility to speak English, are urged as an objection to his importation. But he is a man of learning, eloquence and conscientiousness. The Jewish Messenger, whose editor finds fault with the Heraldo for the Jewish news it publishes, says in relation to "scandais in the Jewish ministry," which appeared in last Sunday's Heraldo, that the only "scandais" referred to was plagiarism. But if he had read carefully he would have found other scandais, such as lying, dishonesty, thett, lack of honor, with which the minister referred to was charged by the Reformer, and other things hinted at besides. The care of one paper at a time should be enough.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY DR. BAAR TO THE

CHILDREN OF THE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM. "My children," said Dr. Baar to the little ones in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum yesterday, "no art makes a deeper impression upon the feelings of man than music—this noble gift of Heaven. While poetry mostly appeals to practical minds, and painting, sculpture and other fine arts have merely a limited circle of devout worshippers, music, by its universal character, touches the ear of every one and impresses itself by its divine force upon the heart of every human being. It will often seem to me as if the whole universe is pervaded by the celestial strains of music. verse is pervaded by the ceiestial strains of music, and that it needs only a fine and trained ear to detect this music. There is nothing more conducive for the premotion of 'good' on earth than the power of nusic. Numerous people in critical moments of life have regained their former strength and confidence by musical influences. The greatest master minds of the world have acknowleged this truth in some of their finest productions. Thus Goethe pictures to us Faust on the point when he is about to commit suicide by taking poison. In the moment when he will bring the fatai bowl to his lips the peals of organ touch his cars and he, overcome with emotion, throws the poisonous cup from his hands. In a quite different way Slakespeare, in one of his best plays, makes one of his heroes listen to the strains of music in a moment when his happy future depends on the right selection of the right casket. But more than all, look, the most wretched sight on earth is to behold a person whose mind is diseased and whose reason is enveloped in night and darkness. Then, when neither the voice of love and affection nor of triendship and sympathy can throw any light into such disturbed soulis it is mostly the harmonizing influence of music which casts a glimmer of hope and peace into these untortunate individuals.

A BOND BETWEEN ALL MEN.

"My children, one of the greatest composers of the present age, whose singular eccentricities have made him intolerant toward our nation, maintains the peculiar idea that in future all the various arts will be entirely eclipsed by the growing power of music. How tar this composer in his assertion is right or wrong I will not investigate, but still it cannot be denied that in tuture music will form a most necessary and essential feature in the education of manit will refine his tastes, ennoble his feelings, clevate his sentiments and will lift his mind upon a higher plane of thinking. It will, even through its universal character, link nation to nation, man to man, and thus through its influence and that it needs only a fine and trained ear to de

CANON LAW ESTABLISHED.

Promulgation of the Decree in the · Diocese of Newark.

THE ABLEGATE'S PREDICTION FULFILLED

Bishop McQuaid's Address to His Clergy.

OPINIONS OF NEW YORK PRIESTS.

"My mission to this country is designed to lay

the foundation of canon law " were the memorable words of the late Papal Ablegate, Right Rev. Bishop Conroy, uttered to a HeralD representative exactly sixteen months ago. His premature death in New-foundland four months afterward occasioned a widespread feeling of regret among the priests throughout the country, whose grievances had aroused the attention of the Propagands. But the Ablegate had paved the way for those sweeping reforms in ecclesiastical discipline for which the clergy had petitioned Rome in vain for years. The celebrated "Instructio" was issued, whereby the bishops were enjoined to appoint in every diocese a council of five priests, to be known as "Judices Causarum," for the trial of delinquent the bishops, whose authority over the priests was almost absolute, and the operation of the order was attended with much bitter feeling till another appeal to Rome became necessary. It was held by the priests afford little protection to an accused clergyman if the right of the latter to be represented by an advocate, who would be of course a priest, were questioned. But the bishops, already aggravated at the curtailment of their sway, denied the claim. A test case happened to occur in a neighboring diocese, and the accused priest insisted on his right. He was supported in his demand by several of the older priests in his diocese and by two prominent theologians of the archdiocese of New York. His Bishop still refusing to admit his claim he appealed to Rome, and, notwithstanding the efforts of well known prelate of this State, whose opposition to the claim brought him to Rome at the time, the Holy See decided in favor of the priest, and to prevent further troubles and appeals in regard to the "Instructio" a supplementary order was issued to the bishops throughout the country. It was inti-mated by Cardinal Franchi that, as repeated disputes might arise, a permanent Ablegate to North America would become necessary for the interpretation and strict enforcement of the order of "Instructio," in order to obviate continual appeals to the Holy

ble determination of a few priests whose rights were invaded was laid in this country the foundation of canon law, which has already become an accomplished fact in at least one diocese, and thus has Ablegate Conroy's prediction been fulfilled. The dioceses in which the troubles occurred immediately proceeding the appointment of the Ablegate and the Detroit and Newark, and in each the grievances of the priests were declared to be so well founded that the bishops were required to make reparation to the injured priests. In one instance a public apploy from the pulpit was ordered by Rome. The surprise created by this new movement in ecclesiastical discipline may be judged from the incredulity of the clergy when the announcement was made in the HERALD soveral months ago that the Catholic Church in this country was on the eve of the establishment of canon law. This being then a missionary country the desire of the Holy See to extend to it the full operation of law is only another proof of the wisdom and sound policy of the present Pope, who on several occasions has expressed his admiration at the rapid advancement of the Catholic Church in the United States.

BISHOT CORRIGAN'S INITIATIVE.

Catholic Church in the United States.

Instor Cornigan's Interactive.

The diocese of Newark has been the first in which canon law has been proclaimed. Although the youngest prelate in this country, Bishop Corrigan has displayed wonderful activity in the management of the affairs of his diocese. His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey has been enjoying a few weeks of relaxation with him in Seton fall College at South Orange, and it is no secret among the priests of the Newark diocese that a recommendation has been forwarded to Rome in favor of the appointment of Bishop Corrigan as coadjutor to the Cardinal cam jure successions. The question was mooted when the Cardinal also retired for a few weeks to Seton Hail on the occasion of his indisposition a year ago. The promulgation of canon law in that diocese just at this time acquires more than ordinary significance.

The new statutes of the diocese of Newark are

THE STATUTES.

The new statutes of the diocese of Newark are now in the hands of the clergy. They were promulgated in the Synod held in May, 1878, and embrace, first, the statutes of the diocese proper; second, the decrees of the second Provincial Council of New York; third, the decrees of the last Plenary Council of Battimore, and fourth, the Laws of the Supreme Pontiffs and of the Synods of the Universal Church. By the admonition on page 16 of the statutes Bishop Corrigan declares that the enactments from these various sources form the supreme law for Bishop Corrigan declares that the enactments from these various sources form the supreme law for pastors of the Lord's flock in his diocess. The Bishop's words are very emphatic, _-rticularly when he uses the phrase, "is hac regione suprema norma." This is the entire corpus juris under which the ancientlaws and discipline of the early fathers are to be

Bishop's words are very emphatic. 1.-riteriziny when he uses the phrase. "Is have regione appress norma." This is the entire corpus jurus under which the ancient laws and discipline of the early fathers are to be restored.

VISITATIONS OF RISHOPS.

In accordance with this charge the Bishop has commenced the visitation of all the churches and congregations of his diocese, which, by the way, are designated in the new statutes by the strict canonical term parcehia, or parishes, while the pattors are styled parcehi, or parish priests, in full keeping with the sencent customs. In his visitation of the churches Bishop Corrigan fellows the prescriptions of the Pontifical and the Old Canons subjecting the parish priests to the most rigid inspection and catechesis. and specially insisting that their libraries shall be supplied with the best works on canon law. In this matter of visitation Bishop Corrigan may be considered the pioneer, since hitherto the Catholic bishops in the United States have been content with an informal inspection on the occasion of their visits. This promulgation of the entire body of canon law in his diocese by Bishop Corrigan marks an era in the history of the Catholic Church in America, and his action, if imitated by his brother prelates, cannot fail to achieve a vast amount of good, as it has been commended in advance by the Holy See, which will also certainly sustain its operation. It is also set forth in the Bishop's book of instruction to the clergy that by the late "Instructio" to the Holy See that portion of the decrees of the Council of Biltimore which regulated the manner of the trial of accused clerics has been abolished, the mode furnished by the "Instruction" to the whole universal charch. "The Council assay, as a the modive for his recent acts, "the highest reverence and obedience due to the Supreme Pastor of the whole universal Charch." The Council of Judices appointed at the last Synod are Rev. John F. Salaun, Newark; Rev. P. Couy, Newark; Rev. L. Gambosville, Newark; Rev. P. Couy

Bishop Conroy, he was so astounded that he said he thought such an outrage would be impossible in a Christian country.

Bishop M'QUAID'S MANIFESTO.

The next diocese where canon law is to be fully established is that of Rochester. Bishop McQuaid, in a recent address to his clergy explaining the extent and scope of the 'Instructio' and the explanations given on certain points which admitted of diversity of opinion, says:—'It is quite sure that bishops and priests will accept these explanations with a good grace, and, little by little, the wisdom of the Holy See guiding us, we'shall be able to establish in this country a canon law suited to its needs and circumstances. The true interests of priests working to the American missions, their honor and standing, necessarily concern all right-minded ecclesisatios. To place our older established and well settled missions on a footing of equality with the parishes of canon law in the European countries is to work in harmony with the spirit and wishes of the Catholic Church. To secure as a right and not as a charity ample provision for the main-

tenance of worthy priests no longer able to totil in the ministry through age or sickness is simply answering the demand of justice as required by the same authority which accepts the yows and life service of the young priest at his ordination." The Bishop then proceeds to state under what conditions rectories should be formed so as to meet the requirements under which canon law may be established as follows:—"When the members of a magistic hand of the second description have erected a suitable and substantial church, a commodious presbytery and a school house or houses sufficient for the accommodation of all list Catholic children, they may well be entitled to have their mission classified as a rectory, and the priest of tried experience, with a record for capacity, prudence and zeal, placed in charge of such a rectory might well be honored with the title of rector."

of tried experience, with a record for capacity, prudence and zeal, piaced in charge of such a rectory might well be honored with the title of rector."

It will be seen that this Bishop adheres to the new appeliation of "rector," by which pastors are hereafter to be known, and the parish itselt as a "mission," the terms being fixed by the "Instructio."

In holding a synod annually Bishop Corrigan literally fulfils the requirements of the canon law as well as the injunction of the Holy See. Some bishops in this country have never yet held a synod, notwithstanding the order requiring them to do so. The gradual introduction of canon law will, however, afford a remedy for all irregularities in ecclesiastical observances. In this connection it is proper to remark that the decrees of the last Pienary Council of Baltimore have never been specifically approved in Rome.

THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

The "Instructio" is now in full operation in the Archdiocese of New York and the forms of canon law are alowly but steadily obtaining a foothold. The Judices Causarum for this year appointed by the Cardinal are:—Rev. E. J. O'Reilly, St. Mary's, president: Rev. Dr. McGlynn, St. Stephen's; Rev. Feirs H. Farrelly, St. James'; Rev. Michael Curran, St. Andrew's, and Rev. William H. Clowry, St. Gabriel's. Among the recent important trials held before this tribunal was that of the pastor of an uptown parish, who was found guilty and deposed from his pastoral charge. One of the judices, speaking to a Heraalo representative on the introduction of canon law, and I reply that of the pastor of an uptown parish, who was found guilty and deposed from his pastoral charge. One of the judices, speaking to a Heraalo representative on the introduction of canon law, and I reply that the virtually, and at present lacks only certain forms and requirements relating solely to discipline. There is certainly a craving and desire on the part of the priests for the complete establishment of the code of canon law, and I reply that the virtually, and at

is only a question of time. For my part would wish to see it established in this archdiocese as soon as possible."

So much for the opinion of a prominent representative of the secular clergy. The chief of one of the religious orders in this city known as the "regular" clergy spoke frankly on the subject. He agreed that in many respects canon law is in operation here, but he did not think there were Catholics enough in this country or England to warrant the introduction of the full code of canon law. Of course canon law did not wait on any specified number, but the relative strength of the Catholic Church in point of nopulation must be taken into account. The Holy See might be disposed to dispense with many of the old requirements and facilitate the introduction of the code into this country in recognition of a religious progress, which, like its material progress, has had no precedent.

MR. VOSBURGH'S DIVORCE.

The Rev. George B. Vosburgh, late of Jersey City, may be quite happy in the possession of his Dakots divorce, but his friends here do not approve of his proceeding, its method and its result. The Examiner and Chronicle thinks the public has some interest in the legal questions involved in this case. A divorce the legal questions involved in this case. A divorce of this sort, obtained in open court, with both parties represented by counsel, is valid in every State. A man may go to Dakota, acquire a technical residence by staying ninety days, bridg suit, get his divorce, roturn to his home and remarry—all within six months' time. He may get his divorce for causes that would be reckoned utterly frivolous by the courts of his own State, and yet there is no legal remedy. South Carolina, for example, grants no divorces for any cause; yet her citizens may gain them is this way, for no cause at all, and the State is power-less to provent it. The sacredness and perpetuity of the marriage relation should not be trifled with in this way. Either there should be a national divorce law, governing the courts of all the States, or if, in the opinion of sound jurists, this is not within the constitutional powers of the federal government, there should be such interstate action as would lead to greater uniformity of legislation. The present state of the laws, the Examiner thinks, is a scandal and a menace to the good order and stability of society.

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The Methodist has a strong impression that before
taking these proceedings Mr. Vosburgh should have
untrocked himself, since it cannot but be damaging
to the ministry to have its members seeking divorces
on other grounds than the one authorized by Christ.
The Methodist hopes that no church will take the
dangerous responsibility of calling Mr. Vosburgh to
tap ulpit. Divorces are one of the great scandals of
the times, and the churches ought to be unanimous
in resisting this perlious tendency.

METHODISTS NOT SPIRITUALISTS.

Presuming on the statement or on the fact that an effort was recently made near Philadelphia by the Spiritualists to affiliate with the Methodists, but bodies were in camp about twenty miles from the Quaker City and two miles from each other. The Spiritualists sent a committee to the Methodist camp to ask for an exchange of preachers, whereupon one of the Methodists asked for the articles of faith of the Spiritualists. Having examined a book setting forth their principles, he exclaimed with indignation This settles the question of our amiliating with you. You have no Christ, no atonement, no repentance, no new birth, no resurrection, no judgment, no hell. You allow every man to think as he pleases, to act as he pleases. No; we have no place for such as you." During the discussion several hundred of the camp followers had gathered around, completely encircling the degration. "Let us pray before you depart," suggested a minister, and the crowd went down on their knees. The delegation tried to move, but there was no egress, and they remained standing. Then one of the brethren began to pray. "Bring down the Holy Ghost upon these visitors," he supplicated, and the audience responded with "Amen!" "Giory to God!" "Come, Lord Jesual" and other ejaculations. When the prayer was ended the audience rose, and the delegation lost no time in moving away. Before they had gone, many steps the strains of the "Old Hundred" hymn from a thousand voices broke on their ears. Quaker City and two miles from

Some very interesting wall paintings in the dining hall of the Kingsbridge Hospital, the resting place of the poorer pilgrims to Canterbury, have just been brought to light. When the whitewash was being cleared off the walls fragments of paintings representing the murder of Becket were found on the north end wall. The huge freplace which had been built against this was thereupon removed. This laid bare paintings of rare beauty, containing in the central portion a vesica enclosing a life-size picture of our Saviour scated upon a throne. The emblems of the four evangelists surround the vesica, each enclosed in a circle.

C. F. Spitler, of Basel, has published the programme of the great meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, which is to be held in that city during the first week of September. The opening address, on "The Unchangeableness of the Gospel Preached by the Aposties," will be followed by a series of discussions and reports upon the present condition of Christian and social life in all parts of Christendom. All the lectures and addresses will be in French or speakers and hearers who understand no language but English." The committee announces that the "Christian circles" of Basel are prepared to offer hospitality to all comers, while those who prefer to communicate with the president of the Quartier Committee. The proceedings will appear in print shortly after the close of the meetings, and subscriptions for the book, at a reduced price, may be paid at the Bureau of the Alliance, No. 6 Nadelberg.

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The preparations for the approaching Consistory will commence next month. These preparations will only refer to appointments to the vacant seats, for reason exists to believe there will be no new cardinals created before Christmas or even Easter, the Pope, in fact, having come to no decision in this respect, and all reports to the contrary are devoid of foundation. Although, however, the date of the approaching promotion is uncertain, the mode in which the seven hats that are to be disposed of will be apportioned is already known. Out of the seven vacant seats in the Sacred College only six will be filled up. Two hats would be given to foreign prelates—one either to Mgr. MacCabe, Archbishop of Dublin, or to Mgr. Strain, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, of Edinburgh, the choice between them depending upon special dircumstances and upon the smoothing away of certain difficulties. For the other nat several candidates have been proposed, but up to the present no decision has been arrived at. Mgr. Maglia, Nuncio at Paris, and Mgr. Sanquigni, Nuncio at Lisbon, will be included in the 1sst or promotions. Tanfith hat will be given to Mgr. Ricci-Paracciani, Major Domo to His Holiness, while there are tured aspirants to the sixth—namely, the Archbishops of Venice, Naples and Falermo—between whom the Pope and divers special considerations will decide. In the coming Consistery, which will be held in the second month of the autumn, and perhaps even not till Christmas, the Pope will crown Cardinals Furstenberg, Archbishop of Olinux, Desprez, Archbishop of Toulouse; Haynald, Archbishop of Alberts, Pox Santos Stives, Bishop of Operto, and Alimonda, ex-Bishop of Abbishop of Colocza; Pic, Bishop of Potiors; Pox Santos Stives, Bishop of Operto, and Alimonda, ex-Bishop of the